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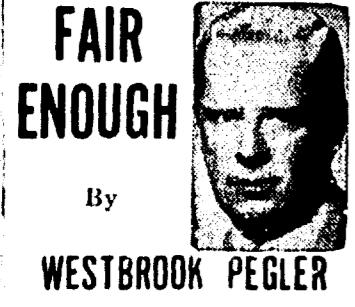
THE WEATHER
MONROE: Fair tonight, lowest temperature 74; Friday partly cloudy.

VOL. 52.—No. 139

MONROE, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1944

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMERICANS BOMB JAPAN U. S. TROOPS SURGE FORWARD



FAIR
ENOUGH

By

WESTBROOK PEGLER

REDS 25 MILES FROM VIIPURI

Russians Are Inflicting
Heavy Casualties Upon
Finns

THREATEN HELSINKI

There is a proposal in congress to pay \$20 a week to war production workers during layoff, or reconversion period, and additional grants for their dependents. Aside from the fact that a great many of these people have been receiving the highest pay of their lives with multiple pay in many families, and were presumed to be saving a portion of it in war bonds for the very purpose of doing them over the slack period when production tanks off, there is another important issue to consider. That is the injustice of rewarding the undeserving along with those who have worked faithfully and well and arbitrary equalization of inequality.

Probably the majority of these workers have done as well as they could under the conditions governing their effort. Lack of material has at times retarded production and incompetent and even bad management have been a drag. But there is absolutely no doubt that many who could qualify for recognition and reward out of the public treasury and at the future expense of good citizens, including returned fighting men, have earned nothing but the contempt of the rest of the people.

(Continued on Ninth Page)

ADMIRAL HALSEY QUITTS COMMAND

Youth Pacific Allied Chief
To Be Given New
Assignment

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE
OUTH PACIFIC June 15.—Adm. William Halsey Jr., recommended his resignation as Adm. Nimitz's chief of staff to the Pacific theater to Vice-Adm. John Henry Newton, 62, his deputy commander.

Halsey was being assigned to a new and as yet undisclosed post in the Pacific. The formal change of command of the South Pacific and of the South Pacific area of the United States Pacific Fleet was anticipated in a map of operations in the headquarters meeting here.

Halsey became commander of the South Pacific area as vice-admiral Oct. 18, 1942. Forces under his command had defeated the Japanese in the Battle of Santa Cruz on Oct. 26, 1942, and the Battle of Guadalcanal and the following November 13 to 15. He was appointed to command the South Pacific Dec. 1942. He had been given command of the South Pacific forces and was promoted to admiral May 1943. His health was then so poor he was relieved of command of the South Pacific and assigned to command of the South Pacific fleet. He was succeeded in command by Adm. Ernest G. Evans, who assumed command of the South Pacific forces on Aug. 1, 1943.

"You have done a fine job of Tuggering," said Nimitz in his resignation letter to Halsey.

TATES RADIO FREE
SPEECH IMPOSSIBLE

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Senate Select Committee on Small Business has voted to prohibit the FCC from licensing stations to broadcast "radio free speech" in the future. The committee voted to prohibit the FCC from licensing stations to broadcast "radio free speech" in the future.

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GENERAL WERNER IS
REPORTED EXECUTED

BERN, SWITZERLAND, June 15.—Werner was reported to have been captured by French partisans and executed after a secret trial in the town of Chambéry, France, on June 13. Werner was accused of being responsible for the massacre of 100 Frenchmen in the village of Oradour-sur-Glane, France, in June 1944.

The Germans had taken Werner, who was captured when he was in command of the 10th SS Division, to the town of Chambéry, France, where he was held in a prison camp. Werner was captured by French partisans and executed after a secret trial in the town of Chambéry, France, on June 13. Werner was accused of being responsible for the massacre of 100 Frenchmen in the village of Oradour-sur-Glane, France, in June 1944.

American Forces Drive To Pretot

Less Than Six Miles From Last Communica-tions Linking Cherbourg With France;
Beat Furious Counterattacks

By Wes Gallagher

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITION-ARY FORCE, June 15.—(AP)—American troops have surged powerfully ahead in their stab into the Cherbourg neck. Allied headquarters announced today, and Berlin re-

ported that less than six miles separated the spearhead from the last west coast communications linking Cherbourg with France.

The gains were hammered out in spite of furious counterattacks all along the 100-mile invasion front in which the Germans had thrown about 20 divisions and 600 tanks.

Allied headquarters, confirming that American infantry and parachute troops, supported by tanks had scored further gains west of Carentan, said Allied soldiers were holding firm everywhere else despite the massive nature of the German counterstroke and were inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

This was after it was acknowledged that the British at the eastern end of the line had been forced to give up Troarn, their anchor nine miles east of Caen and Villers-Bocage, one of their two advance points 15 miles southwest of Caen.

Further heavy counterattacks in the Villers-Bocage area were turned back yesterday evening, headquarters said, and the British were still secure in their hold on Campion, their other most advanced point, 20 miles southwest of Caen.

Seventeen German tanks, including eight 60-ton Tigers, were knocked out in the fierce armored battle yesterday, headquarters said. The other eight tanks were Panthers armed with 75 mm. guns.

At the western end of the line, the Americans first moved forward on a four-mile front to the Loi-Sallenbach-Bonnières south of Ste. Mère Eglise and only about a mile from high ground overlooking La Haye du Ponts on the west coast road and rail line leading to Cherbourg.

The Berlin radio commentator, Ludwig Selsberg, then reported that they had gained another 1½ miles to the west, reaching Pointe du Hoc, which is less than six miles from Loi-Hay du Ponts.

The Americans also fought their way back into Montebourg, 14 miles from Cherbourg, and headquarters said street fighting was in progress. But the fighting here was fluid, and the Germans in mid-afternoon claimed they were again in possession of the town.

American troops also were engaged in heavy fighting in the Port L'Abbe area, the main port of Cherbourg, and headquarters said the fighting was in progress. The Americans had fought their way into the town of Querqueville, which represents another advance point of last night.

Meanwhile, the British had made some gains to the north, to the west of Carentan, and the Americans had made some gains to the east, to the west of Querqueville.

The Americans had fought their way into the town of Querqueville, which represents another advance point of last night.

The heavy nature of the fighting was plainly indicated by the German command, which reported that the battle had been joined.

Further details concerning Mrs. Titche's death will be given later through local press.

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SHREVEPORT GETS
\$1,000,000 PLANT

SHREVEPORT, La., June 15.—A new steel plant worth \$1,000,000 is to be built in Shreveport, La., by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. It is to be located on the site of the old plant, which was destroyed by fire in 1942.

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Allied Troops Make General Italy Advance

ROME, June 15.—(AP)—Allied troops, breaking the stiffening German resistance of the last three days, have made a general advance all along their line in Italy taking Oriente, Aquila and Narni and pushing onward, Allied headquarters announced today.

Oriente is 37 miles northwest of Rome, 41 miles north, and Aquila, 54 miles northeast. Along the west coast, the Fifth army has advanced 79 miles beyond Rome.

As one Eighth army column entered Oriente, an important road junction northeast of Lake Bolsena, another reached the outskirts of Termi, but was delayed by a blown bridge and a German counterattack in the vicinity of the city.

Five army troops along the west

coast met determined enemy resistance at Magliano, 11 miles northeast of Oriente, but swept it aside and entered the town.

The fall of Oriente itself, a west coast town 71 miles beyond Rome and the center of German resistance to the Fifth army's offensive, was reported last night.

In the Lake Bolsena area French troops continued to advance and the Americans reached Pitigliano, 11 miles west of the eastern end of the lake, and sent reconnaissance elements farther.

Allied troops in the Adriatic sector are across the Saline river.

Despite the arrival of fresh German divisions in Italy Allied armies still are encountering only formations made up of remnants of the 14th German Army. Apparently these are being used for the present delaying.

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